OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1894.

SAY RAILROADS SET FIRES

Strikers Claim it Was Done to Change the Current of Public Sympathy.

KNEW THE MEN WOULD BE BLAMED FOR IT

Claim to Have Conclusive Evidence that the Leader of One of the Mobs Was a Detective in the Employ of the Railroad Companies.

CHICAGO, July 18 .- At the county jail today Vice President Howard of the American Railway union made the following remarkable statement: "This thing is getting to be a test case. We don't consider ourselves bigger than the law and incidentally we think the railroads are not. We are getting some evidence for the coming legal Here is a letter I have received telling of evidence that most of the freight car burning here in Chicago was done by two men in the employ of the General Managers association. One of the secret agents of a certain committee saw two men on the night of the big fire going through the yards with a hand car loaded with inflammable waste, which they lighted and systemmatically threw among the cars. This agent overheard a conversation between the men from which he gleaned that they were paid \$200 down and were to receive \$300 more when the job was done. This, understand, was before the troops were called out. An effort is now being made to arrest these two men. We further have pretty positive evi-dence that the big man who led the mob of 5,000 at Blue Island was a Pinkerton man employed by the railroads and it is signifi-cant that although he could be casily identi-fied, yet he has not been arrested. It is safe to say that this case will not be en-tirely one-sided." DEBS ENJOYING A REST.

President Debs passed a fairly comfortable night at the county jail and early today ordered a good breakfast brought in from a neighboring hotel. Debs refused to be seen by interviewers and he and his asso-clates kept close in the seclusion of their

Dabs seems to enjoy jail life. So do George W. Howard, vice president, Sylvester Kellher, secretary, and L. W. Rogers, a director of the A. R. U. All of them were smiling and in the best of spirits today after their first night's experience in the Cook

A large party of the personal friends of the imprisoned strike leaders called early at the county jall. The daily corridor scrubbing was in progress and no one was admitted for some time. President Debs sent word down to the waiting visitors that himself and friends had enjoyed a good night's rest and had nothing to say that would interest and had nothing to say that would interest the public. Before noon Debs came down f 5m his cell to meet Stenographer Benedict of the A. R. U., who had arrived with a bundle of mail for him. The president was in a good mood. "I have had the best night's sleep I have had in a month or more," said he. "Nothing disturbed me, not even the ghost of that man who was hanged the other day, and whose spirit is said to be roaming about in here. I have absolutely nothing to add to what I have already said concerning our arrest. We are here and will stay here until next Monday at least." President Debs then fell to looking over will stay here until next Monday at least."

President Debs then fell to looking over his big batch of mail matter. Secretary Kellher came down from his cell in the debtor's department and while awaiting his turn in the barber's chair said: "We are enjoying the respite from work."

PULLMAN'S MEN BREAK RANKS.

The first break in the ranks of the Pullman strikers has ocurred, 150 Hollanders having been put back to work on the tracks hack of the Pullman foundry. The men quit work when the strike was declared and stayed out until now. No effort was made by the other strikers to prevent the men from going back to work.

The butchers continue returning to work at the stock yards. Among them is Vice President Hazard of the butchers union. The sheep butchers at Armour's have received a raise of 25 cents a day in their wages and four and a half days' work a week has been guaranteed them. All the houses were kill-

Mayor Hopkins denies a report that he has Mayor Hopkins defies a report that he may been taking steps to secure the removal of the federal troops from the city. He stated he would not order the return of any of the militia today. Asked if he had consulted militia today. Asked if he had consulted with General Miles as to the withdrawal of the troops the mayor said: "No; General Miles has nothing to say about it. The department at Washington attends to that. A general may be a big man in a city like Chicago, but like a congressman he is not much at Washington."

At Uhlich's hall, the A. R. U. headquar-ters, a larger crowd was gathered today than for several days past. The arrest of the leaders was discussed by the excited groups that stood about the committee rooms and hallways and the action of the authorities was severely criticized. Several of the local organizers delivered short addresses and the alalms that and the claims that the strike is still on were made.

DR. THOMAS AS MEDIATOR. Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas, chaplain of the First infantry, Illinois' National Guards, came up from Pullman today and called on Vice President Wickes of the Pullman com-Dr. Thomas has been striving to pany. Dr. Thomas has been striving to bring about peace between the company and its employes by getting the men to go back to work again. It had been suggested that if Mr. Wickes would consent to meet a grievance committee from strikers that perhaps all difficulties would be speedly patched up. While Dr. Thomas is in perhaps all difficulties would be speedily patched up. While Dr. Thomas is in sym-pathy with such a movement, he did not meet Mr. Wickes to officially announce it. "I came without authority." said he, after he laft Mr. Wicke's office, "just to call on he lift Mr. Wicke's onice. Just to call on the vice president at one neighbor would call on another. Mr. Wickes received me cordially and we talked over the situation at Pullman before I left. There were no results from my call."

During his stay at Pullman Dr. Thomas said he was impressed with the good humor which prevails among the strikers and the company's apparintendents. He thinks that this is an indication that a settlement will be regelied soon, and he gives it as his opinion that the men will be at work before many days.

President Wickes refused to be seen after the conference with Dr. Thomas. He sent out word by his private secretary that he was too busy to be interviewed.

HOUG'S GLOOMY PREDICTION.

Country Will lie Placed Under Martial Law

and Anarchists Will Run Wild. AUSTIN, Tex., July 18.—Governor Hogs was presented with a gold watch today by officers of the state militia, and in response took a gloomy view of the future He predicted that within six weeks martial law would be declared in California, Kanans, Colorado and Illinois, and that the anarchists of Chicago would use dynamics bespatter the lofty buildings of the with the hearts, lungs and livers of

the citizens."

He siluded to President Cieveland having ordered the troops there and Judge Cooley's letter commendatory of the acts, and said: "He felt humiliated over it, as it was a dangerous invasion of state rights, and had not been done before since 1833."

Governor Hogg predicted another revolution soon, and the possible dismemberment of the great republic unless a foreign war diverts the attention from internal dissension.

Strike Over on the Hocking Valley. LOGAN, O., July 18 .- Columbus, Hocking Vailey & Toledo strike has been declared off and all the men at this place returned to

Wreck Was Not Caused by Strikers. CHICAGO, July 18 .- A Milwaukee & St Paul suburban train today was wrecked at

Kinzle street. The last car jumped the track and was badly smashed. No one was hurt. Considerable excitement was caused over the report that the accident was due to the work of strikers. The officers of the

GOMPERS REVIEWS THE STRIKE.

Declares Its Effects Are Toward Unification of Wage Workers.

New York special to the Chicago Herald; I prefer to say nothing. I would rather not be interviewed on the western strike." These were the first words Samuel Compers of the American Federation of Labor said to a number of reporters yesterday when he entered his office early in the afternoon, fresh

from Chicago. After a minute, however, he reconsidered the matter.

"What was the condition of the strike when I left Chicago? The passenger trains were running, but I did not see much freight moving," said Mr. Gompers. "Mr. Debs said to me this was the great hope he had—to the total trains." up the freight traffic. The general strike of the trades in Chicago has been declared off. The fact of the matter is that when Mr Debs read the statement to us which he intended to submit to the managers' associ ation the delegates regarded it as a declara-tion that the strike was at an end and tha the men were insisting on being taken back to work. I don't want to criticise Mr. Debs; he is honest and sincere. He is entirely devoted to the interests of his fellow working-

Later on Mr. Gompers said Mr. Debs was the most enthusiastic, the ablest, the most honest and the most determined labor leader he had met in a long, long while. "I know the man. I think it ridiculous to call him a dictator. He is the spokesman of

catt him a dictator. He is the spokesman of his class. He is simply earrying out the will of a majority of his constituency. "My criticism of the action of Chicago labor leaders in sending an appeal to Presi-dent Cleveland to come and arbitrate the difficulty himself was very sincere. To send such a message to the president of the United States after denouncing him as a dictator! "Did the presence of federal troops pro-voke disorder? Certainly the authority of the United States should not be invoked in a state matter until the state authorities have exhausted their power to preserve the peace. This was decidedly not the case in Illinois—that the militia was unable to cope with the rieters. A very small minority

of strikers were rioters. A very small inhority of strikers were rioters.

"Can a strike be successful without vio-dence? Decidedly. In 1877 the Pittsburg strikers were riotous, but one decade is not the criterion of another. Strikes have outlived the feature of violence. In the United States every demonstration on the part of workmen to better their condition is regarded by the ruling classes as a lawless act. Mr. Debs is charged with the crime of conspiracy and held in \$59,000 bail. In monarchical Eng-land what Mr. Debs did would be regarded as lawful and beneficial. W. T. Stead is quite right when he writes in the Review of Reviews this month in a sketch of the Coxey movement that in the industrial movement England is fifty years ahead of us. There trades unions are encouraged. Here the labor unions are frowned on by the ruling classes. There is too much narrow-minded prejudice against them.

"Even among unorganized workmen there is very little desire for violence, and most workmen believe in the declaration of the author of Triumphant Democracy' that there is an eleventh commandment-Thou shall not take thy neighbor's jeb.' It is very sur prising that there is so very little violence considering there are 3,000,000 of unem-ployed in this country. Railway companies rogues, gamblers, corrupt and sycophantic politicians are all in lengue with each other Although the strike failed in a way, it will be of great benefit to the people. It is an unanswerable and convincing argument in favor of the government ownership of all raffronds. It has done more than ten years of agitation could for the nationalization of the railways.

"The strike has caused old brotherhoods of various departments who have so long remained isolated to come in touch with sis-ter organizations. The strike has worked as a tremendous and far-reaching disinfectant. Mossbackism has been wiped ou with a mighty broom. The ultimate resul of such strikes as the coal miners and the of the railroad men will be the federation of the entire working class. This federation will move harmonicusty on social, educa

NO WORK TO GO TO.

Union Pacific Shop Men Find Themselves

Out in the Cold. CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 18 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-The ultimatum has gen forth that the railroad shops on the Wyomin, and Idaho divisions of the Union Pacific system will not be opened for general repair work until business revives and there is a demand for motive power. The force now at work is amply sufficient to keep up running repairs, therefore the shop men who joined the strike will not be relustated. This was the motive power department in reflix to the inquiry of the machinists and boiler makers of the Cheyenne shops as to when work would be resumed.

Mr. McConnell arrived from Omaha this morning and spent the day in consultation with officials and in making an inspection of the equipment at this place. He left for Laramie tonight, and will make a tour of inspection of all the shops as far Huntington, Ore., before returning. Mr. Mc Connell says that there are now 100 engines in first-class repair lying idle on this division, and under present conditions there will be plenty of motive power to rur a year at least without having additional men to rebuild machinery. As the exigencies of business demand the forces in the various shops at the several division points will be increased. Over 800 men are thus thrown out of employment on the Wyoming division. The superintendent intimated that the order of Judge Riner in reference to employes giving notice that they were willing to continue work would be strictly obeyed in the employment of men when it is desired to

increase the forces. The action of the officials is a great dis apprintment to the employes and will paralyze business in all of the division towns between Cheyenne and Portland.

ROLDING DOWN THE RADICALS

Butte Strikers Appoint a Committee to Restrain Those Violently Inclined.

BUTTE, Mont., July 18.—The local officials of the American Railway union say that no vicience will be offered the troops when they arrive. The union has appointed a committee of safety whose duty it will be to restrain those violently inclined. The Union Pacific and Northern Pacific railroad attorneys have been looking for the arrival of troops for several days. The railroad officials expect to resume business on Friday The regulars are expected to arrive on that day. Dillen, seventy miles south of Butte is the present terminus for the Union Pacifi passenger trains. A company of regulars is stationed there and also at Lima, the end of the division forty miles south of Dillon Four small bridges have been burned be-tween this city and Lima on the line of the Union Pacific, and one blown up with dyna-mite. No damage has been done to railroad property here.

Attacked by Strikers in the Night. OSWEGO, N. Y., July 18 .- Rioting longshoremen entered the houses of James Sexsmith and Isaac Densmore, nonunion men during the night and brutally assaulted them. Sexemith's wife came to her husband's assistance and was also beaten. The 'long-shoremen then stoned nonunion men's houses and threatened to hang the men if they

should unload barges today. Tube Workers' Strike Closed. McKEESPORT, Pa., July 18 .- After nine weeks of idleness the strikers at the National tube works, McKeesport, met today and declared the strike off. The plant partially resumed on Monday under the guard

(Continued on Second Page.)

ARE STOCKHOLDERS LIABLE

to the work of strikers. The officers of the road, however, denied that the strikers had anything to do with it.

St. Louis Republic Claims Those of the Injury Posito Company Are. Union Pacific Company Ara.

ORIGINAL ACT CONSTITUTED TRUSTEESHIP

Stockholders Who Were False to the Trus and Profited by the frauds Perpetrated Are Liable for the Debts of the Company.

ST. LOUIS, July 18 .- The Republic tomorrow will print a page article to demonstrate that the stockholders of the Union Pacific railroad are liable for the debt of the road to the United States government. A statement of a number of suppositious facts is made which, although not asserted to be true, the Republic says there is so much of plausibility in them as they appear on the the records of the government, that to ignore them and proceed to a final settlement advantageous to the public without the mo t exhaustive scrutiny of the rights of the government against the stockholders would be culpable negligence of the executive and legislative branches of the govern ment. The suppositions as presented are as follows:

"By the terms of the contract offered by the United States government and agreed to by the Union Pacific Railway company a trustee hip was created for certain purposes, among them that of constructing a highway for common carriage. That the company built the road for \$36,000,000 and pretended that it cost \$98,000,000, accepting from the government about \$38,000,000 in bonds and land warrants, when its own capital stock was sufficient to build and completely equip the road; that the stock-holders did not pay cash money into the company's trea ury for their stock as ex-plicitly required by the terms of the law or franchise, but built the road with the government subsidies and pocketed the stock, the first government loan and the coal profits without rendering any accoun of these proceedings to the government; that by these and other acts before the date of redemption of subsidy bonds the company has become bankrupt, meanwhile having avoided the payment of interest to the government as criginally contemplated in the sets of congress; that the government in the acts of congress; that the government finding itself by this long series of fraudu-lent acts and fraudulent concealments, deprived of the money due to it from the com-pany, and finding itself charged with the payment of the bonds it issued in aid of the empany, also finds that it has the right of action against the stockholders as trustees who have violated their trusts, and further finds that the stockholders living and the estates of those deceased are sufficient to easily meet the obligation created by the trust and its gross violation." The Republic then proceeds as follows: "Is there not enough in these statements to

ompel congress and the executive to ask imperatively these questions: "First. Was a trusteeship created by the acts of 1862 and 1864 and their acceptance

by the company?
"Second. Was the trust violated by con-cealments and frauds? "Third. Does and equity require indulgence toward these stockholders or their bene-

"Fourth. Why now should a funding ar rangement be concluded which will continue for a century these entanglements until the powers and rights of the government to collect its debts are exhausted?"

TO SHORT LINE BONDHOLDERS.

Owners of the First Mortgage Asked to Take United Measures for Protection.

NEW YORK, July 18 .- The following circular was issued today by the committee of which R. C. Martin is chairman to the holders of the first mortgage 6 per cent bonds of the Oregon Short Line Rallway company:

"After the mortgage to secure your mort gage was executed and before the bonds were issued, and in order to make them more marketable, the Union Pacific Railway company on the 12th of January, 1882, entered nto an agreement in writing with the Ore gon Short Line company, whereby, in consideration of certain perpetual rights and privieyes granted to the Union Pacific Railway company, they agree to such a division of the joint carnings of said roads as should be sufficient to provide for the payment of the interest on the Oregon Short Line bonds as it became due, and the Union Pacific Rail way company placed upon each of said bonds its guarantee for the payment of interest. The receivers of the Union Pacific Railway company have recently filed a petition in the federal court asking that they be relieved from all the obligations of the contract of January 12, 1882, and of the guarantee in sursuance thereof.

"This motion should be resisted by every bondholder. In the meantime a committee o reorganization, acting in the interests of the Union Pacific Railway company, has ap peared in the public prints asking for a de posit of all bonds of the Union Pacific sys-tem, including the Oregon Short Line first mortgage bonds, without disclosing the comnittee's plan of reorganization. The holder of the 5 per cent consolidated bonds of the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway company, with which the Oregon Short Line Railway was consolidated, have also appointposit of bonds with various depositories in this country and in Europe for the purpo as they say in their published notice, of act ing in harmony with the committee of the Union Pacific Railway company. Holders of the securities of other allied lines are getting together their bonds for self-protection and we consider it important that you should mass your bonds and stand united in resisting any and all attempts to reduce their interest. You have now to decide whether you will unite for the purpose of maintaining will unite for the purpose of maintaining un-disturbed your first mortgage bonds, for which many of you have paid a large pre-mium, and which have still many years to run, or whether you will allow your rights to be determined by those whose interests would be served by the modern methed of reducing the interest on a first mortgage. reducing the interest on a first mortgage railroad bond for the benefit of the holders o the junior securities.

OLNEYS PECULIAR POSITION

District Attorney Denis Does Not Understand What the Attorney General Means. LOS ANGELES, July 18 .- United States District Attorney Denis manifested great surprise when shown Attorney General Olney's utterances on the suit Mr. Denis brought on Tuesday against the Southern Pacific company of Kentucky. He said: is impossible that the opinion can be held in to Department of Justice that the combin lons referred to in the bill in equity I filed between the Southern Pacific company of Kentucky and the corporation mentioned is legal. The point against its legality has cen time and again argued in the United States supreme court by the government. The only reason, in my judgment, why the sureme court has not held such combination be unlawful is that it decided cases where he point was really in favor of the govern-

ment on other grounds."
"Of course I cannot tell you what the attorney general understands about the mat-ter, but I wired him on Friday, substanter, but I wired him on Friday, substantially telling him that evidence was in our possession of an unlawful combination in restraint of trade by the Southern Pacific company and asking for authority for bring-ing suit under an act of July 2, 1890, against uniawful combinations. He wired next morning: 'Let act of July 2, 1890, be en-forced against all violators, including railway and transportation companies. You are hereby authorized to bring suits to that end." Relying on that dispatch and the fact that a of public notoriety that the Southern Paific company has so combined with various

corporations, the whole being styled the Southern Pacific company of Kentucky, Mr. Call and myself could see no more appro-priate time to enforce this all but forgotten law. I was prepared for the Southern Pa-cific taking every step that it could think of to save itself, but I did not expect them to question my right to bring such a suit, with the attorney before I could even report to him and submit a copy of the bill by mail. I am absolutely sure he will approve of my course when he has an oppor-

tunity to read my report of facts to him. Wisconsin Central's Troubles. NEW YORK, July 18 .- A committee to protect the interests of the stock and bondholders of the Wisconsin Central Railroad company, which has defaulted on its July has been formed, consisting o George Coppell, William L. Bull and Gerald L. Hoyt of this city: Rowland Hazzard of Rhode Island and Edwin H. Abbott of Boston. An agreement preparatory to the formation of a plan of reorganization is being drawn up, under which the security holders are asked to deposit their bonds with the committee. The original plan of fund-ing the coupons of the first mortgage bonds has been abandoned. Edwin H. Abbott has been engaged as president and director of the Wisconsin Central Railroad company.

Stockholders Will Protect Themselves. SOUTH M'ALESTER, L. T., July 18 .- Hon C. B. Stuart, United States judge for the Indian territory, gave an order to sell the Choctaw Coal & Railway equipment to the highest bidder on September 8 next. Should the owners fall to pay all receivers' certificates how outstanding, about \$800,000, the stock and bondholders have agreed to pay off this indebtedness, take the road out of the hands of the receiver, reorganize and complete the road to Oklahoma City on or before January 1 next,

ANOTHER BRIDGE FIRED.

War of Torch and Bomb Goes Merrily On

in Oklahoma. NORTH ENID, Okl., July 18.-The war of the torch and bomb along the line of the Rock Island railroad in the Cherokee strip continues, the burning of a ninety-foot bridge one mile north of Waukomis station shortly after midnight last night being the latest outrage. The bridge was burned just after the passage of a passenger train going south and was completely destroyed. The pas-senger trains were transferred at the burning bridge this morning. The railroad com-pany has abandoned freight traffic. Another company of United States troops from Fort Leavenworth will arrive here this evening. Mayor Franke of Pond Creek has received this message from Acting Governor Lowe in reply to his request for territorial and federal aid to enforce the city ordinance regarding stopping of trains next Saturday: "I have requested the Rock Island Railroad on pany and its attorneys and president to obey your ordinances through our request I think an application for a mandamus to compel the company to stop in accordance with your ordinance would be granted."

with your ordinance would be granted.

GUTHRIE, Okl., July 18—Acting Governor
Lowe has ordered the militia at once to
Enid and Round Pond. There is but one
company of twenty-one boys, none over 25,
who never shot a gun and were just organized last week. There is consternation in
their ranks at the idea of active service.

The tension at Enid graws were and the The tension at Enid grows worse and the people seem to have no respect for the regulars, who have no orders to shoot.

SALOON KEEPERS ARE BARRED.

Apostolic Delegate Sustains the Action of Bishop Watterson. NEW YORK, July 18.—The Press will to morrow say: Mgr. Satolli, the apostolic delegate, has just rendered a decision con-demning the liquor traffic. He approves of the expulsion of liquor dealers from Catho lic societies. This remarkable decision was called forth by an appeal from the ruling of Bishop Watterson of Columbus, O. During the last Lenten season Bishop Watter-son addressed a letter to the clergy and laity of his dlocese dealing wholly with the temperance problem. Bishop Watterson

said:
"I hereby withdraw my approbation from any and every Catholic society in this dio-cese that has a liquor dealer or saloon keeper at its head or anywhere among its officers; and I suspend every such society itself from the rank and privileges as a

itself from the rank and privileges as a Catholic society unless it ceases to be so officered. No one who is engaged either as principal or agent in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors should be admitted to membership."

One of the societies laid the matter formally before Mgr. Batelli. To this appeal the apostolic delegate has just responded. He sustains the position of Bishop Watterson and says: son and says:

"The liquor traffic, and especially as conducted here in the United States, is the source of much evil, hence the bishop was acting within his rights in seeking to restrict it. Therefore the delegate apostolic sustains Bishop Watterson's action and approves of his circular and regulation concerning saloons and the expulsion of saloo keepers from membership in Catholic so

MOTHER EARTH TREMBLED.

Slight Earthquake Shocks Felt in the Central Mississippi Valley.

MEMPHIS, July 18.-Three shocks earthquake were felt here this morning. The first shock occurred at 6:37 and lasted four seconds, the second at 6:51 and the third at 7:10. The vibrations were from The phocks made tall north to south. buildings sway like a pendulum, but n lamage was done. The shocks were plain! felt throughout the lower Mississippi val

ley.

CAIRO, Ill., July 18.—Two distinct shocks of earthquake were feit here at 7:08 o'clock this morning. Buildings swayed and glass windows rattled, but no damage was done.

FULTON, Ky., July 18.—Three violent shocks of earthquake startled the people here between 6:30 and 7:10 this morning. The vibrations were from north to south and the shocks were sufficient to make buildings sway. Clocks were stopped, dishes rattled on the shelves and pictures fell from the walls. fell from the walls.

NEW MADRID. Mo., July 18.—A lighted shock of earthquake was felt here at 7:10 o'clock this morning. The vibrations seemed to be from north to south and were f about three seconds duration OGDEN, Utah, July 18.—At 3:50 this af on distinct earthquake shocks wer Dishes were shaken from tables, the s of some large blocks were cracked a general shaking up occurred. Man she were frightened into leaving the

CATHOLIC PILORIMS SAIL.

Occupy One Entire Steamer and One Hun dred Staterooms on Another.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Catholic pi grimage to Rome and Lourdes left today on the steamships Noordland and Paris. Representatives of fourteen state: were among the voyagers. The main party is accompanied by Rev. Father Porcile, chaplain of the monastery of the Precious Blood of Brooklyn. Every berth on the Noordiand was occupied by the pligrims and 100 in addition on the Paris. The delegation took with it a magnificent silken banner which will be blassed by the pope on the Hlood of Brooklyn, Every berth on the Noordiand was occupied by the pligrims and 100 in addition on the Paris. The delegation took with it a magnificent silken banne which will be blessed by the pope on the arrival of the pligrims in Rome early it August. The obverse is a triccolor, while on the reverse are the stars and stripes After it has received the blessing it will be carried to Lourdes, where it is intended to permanently decorate the Church of the Grotto. Its cost has been met by contributions from Catholics throughout the country. Father Porclie takes with him a locked casket containing bequests from donors who are unable to accompany the pligrims, which will be placed on the shrine. Previous to embarking the pil grims attended an informal reception.

Troops Arrive at Heiena.

HELENA, Mont., July 18 .- The strike sit nation in this vicinity is more favorable than it has been at any time for three weeks The Northern Pacific announces that will start branch lines from this city the morning with old crews. All engineers and conductors have applied for work, and were it not for the destruction of bridges west of this city there would be no difficulty in operating trains on time. No report of bridges burned have come in today. or bringes burned have come in today. The express train from the east and west arrived today nearly on time. Four companies of the Twentieth infantry from Fort Assinaboine arrived here this evening. Their destination is supposed to be Butte.

FIGHTING ON CORU ISLAND

English Flag Now Floats Over the Disputed Piece of Territory.

COMMANDS NICARAGUA CANAL ENTRANCE

Uncle Samuel Had Designs on the Island Himself, Which He Had Intended as a Coaling Station for

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.-The correspondent of the Picayune sends by the eteamer Gussie a lengthy report of the occurrences there preceding the fight at Corn island. The trouble began on the night of July 5.-The month before the merchants who had advanced money on the script is sued by the Mosquito government requestes General Cabezos, the Nicaraguan governor, to take the script for duties. He refused point blank to recognize the paper, and the merchants decided to pay only in the script. This soon reduced the revenues of the government, and the finances fell way down On the 3d of this month the police again made a demand for their back pay and were refused. This determined the natives and their adherents, and when, on the 5th of the month, they were put off again, one of the police was about to assault Cabezos when troops arrived.

A brief conflict followed in which four of

the police were painfully injured. Subsequently there were several skirmi-hes in which the Spaniards under Cabezos were routed. The American consul called or Captain O'Neill of the Marblehead for assistance to protect the foreigners, and sixty-five mariners were landed. Clarence defive mariners were landed. Clarence de cided to declare himself chief, and issued proclamation to that effect. Cabezos was called upon to surrender, but he temporized until finally Clarence attacked Cabezos' po-sition, and in the skirmish which fol-lowed two men were killed. The Spanlards fled. The Mosquitos decided to form an amalgamated council, and three Americans and two Englishmen were asked of New Orleans, Charles La Blor of Pearl lagoon and H. F. Springer of New Orleans. The Englishmen were william A. Brown and Captain Browrigg. The next day Captain O'Neil sailed away in the Marblehead, leaving the marines on shore in charge of the first lieutenant. When the steamer Hazel Wright arrived next day it was learned that the Spaniards had been contemplating an attack on Bluefields and the influence of their governor alone prevented. The natives profited by this and organized two companies A close watch was kept and when the Spaniards come, if they do at all, the fight will

be a bot one. This morning a sloop came from Corn Island giving reports of a fight there. There are no particulars beyond the information the Spaniards were routed with several killed. The natives and Sumatarians hoisted the English flag and it still floats over the island which is intended for the coaling station of the United States. The fighting, it will be seen, is not entirely local, but more of a rebellion of the whole Atlantic coast against Nicaraguan rule. There seems to be no hope of the natives being per-manently successful, and with the uncertainty of English action, the outcome of the trouble is doubtful.

TWO WEEKS TO DO IT IN.

British Government's Mild Program for the

Remainder of the Session. LONDON, July 18 .- Sir William Harcourt. in the House of Commons today, said that the remainder of this session of Parliament would be principally devoted to considerthe evicted tenants bill the bill provide ing for an equalization of London rates, the local government for Scotland bill, the miners' eight-hour bill, the Welsh church bill and the local veto bill. Other meashe said, would go over until next

session.

Every one of these is a party measure which is liable to meet with violent apposition at every stage. In the ordinary course of events the session should close about the end of this month.

The bill to permit Sheffield to build a ship canal to the east coast passed its third reading.

eading. FRENCH MINISTRY SUSTAINED.

Urgency Voted by the Chamber for the Anti-Anarchist bill. PARIS, July 18.—In the Chamber of Depu-ties today M. Goblet combated the government's anti-anarchist bill, claiming that if the measure became a law it would be a the measure became a law it would be a violation of individual liberty and of the freedom of the press. The true remedy was not repression, but democratic reform.

M. Guerin, the minister of justice, said that the peril was increasing and that they must "uproot the abominable sect."

Closure of the general debate on the measure was voted, 253 to 191, and urgency was declared by a vote of 279 to 167. These votes were taken in the face of obstructive tactics of the socialists.

Ravages of the Plague at Canton. WASHINGTON, July 18 .- Reports have seen received at the Marine hospital bureau from the consuls at Hong Kong and Canfrom the consuls at Hong Kong and Canton regarding the prevalence of the plague in those cities. Consul Seymour writes from Canton that the deaths from May 1 to June 9 in Hong Kong were more than 1,000. The deaths in Canton since the last of February are reported at 10,000. The following telegram has been received from Assistant Surgeon McKene at Tacoma in response to a direction to investigate the reports brought by the Victoria of cholera in Canton: "Victoria officials say reports about Canton are unfounded. Plague exists at Hong Kong. The death rate is fortyat Hong Kong. The death rate is forty-three per day. Reports of cholera are false."

SHANGHAI, July 18 .- A dispatch received here from Zoul reports that Japanese soldiers have assaulted the British consul at that place and his wife and that thirty British bluetackets have been landed to guard the

British legation.
The consul was dragged fifty yards and was beaten by the Japanese soldiers, who used their fists repeatedly. The chair of the consul's wife was pushed into a ditch. The British consul drew up a formal complaint and sent it to the Japanese minister, but the latter only sent a curt reply and made no apology.

Republic Proclaimed in Hawaii. AUCKLAND, New Zealand, July 18 .- Advices received here by steamer from Hono lulu show that a republic was proclaims in the Hawalian islands on July 4. Sanford B. Dole, the provisional president, is the first president of the new republic. When the steamer bringing the advices salled many persons had taken the oath of alle-

BERLIN, July 18.-A post-mortem examination of the remains of a cook belonging o a ship which arrived at Lubeck from St Petersburg shows that death resulted from Asiatic cholera. All vessels hereafter ariving from Russlan ports will be subjected Conservatives Held Their Own.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 18 .- John Charlton liberal, in the House of Commons charged the conservative government with extraya-gance and corruption and moved a vote of ant of confidence. The motion was do feated-42 yeas, 87 nays. Railroad to the Pamirs.

build a railroad from Samaracand to Ferghana, on the threshold of the Pamirs.

England is building two forts to defend
the passes between the Hunga country and
the Pamirs. Want in the German Fold. BERLIN, July 18.—The Samoans have sent Emperor William a petition praying that Germany annex the islands.

LONDON, July 18.-Russia has decided t

Chill's Customs Duty Payments. VALPARAISO, Chili, July 18 .- The coun cil of state has issued a decree to the ef-

fect that after December next customs duties are to be paid as follows: Twenty-five per cent in gold and the balance in paper, plus the surcharge of the rate of exchange.

SPEAKING DANISH NO CRIME.

Germany Apologizes for a Provincial Officers' Rudeness. COPENHAGEN, July 18.- The Danish gov-

ernment has obtained satisfaction for the expulsion from Schleswig, Germany, of the right Danish players belonging to the Royal theater of Copenhagen.

These players were arrested at Hadersteben, Schleswig, early in June, under instructions from the burgomaster of that place, who claimed that there was a prohibi tion against the use of the Danish language in Schleswig. The actors were then ordere to leave and went to Ribe, in Denmark where they received an ovation when the facts of their expulsion became known. The Danish government called the attention of the German government to this action upon the part of the burgemaster and after the matter had been inquired into the of-ficial mentioned was dismissed in disgrace. It appears that there had been a prohibition against the use of the Danish language in Schleswig, but the order had been withdrawn and the burgomaster should have been aware

By Cable from Mid-Atlantic. HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., July 18 .- The steamer Scotia, one of the ships engaged in laying the Anglo-American Telegraph company's eighth cable, reports as follows "July 17, noon, latitude 49:16, longitude 48:15 Two laundred and fifty-four knots of cable laid. Splice between the two ships was completed at 10 a. m. Now paying out

deep sea section."

The following has also been received from the cable ship Scotia: "Latitude 50.50 longitude 44.26. Have laid 428 knots cable Weather fine and sea calm. Conditions exceptionally favorable for cable work."

Came Through with Flying Colors. LONDON, July 18 .- The following is taken from the Times' report of yesterday's yacht race: "There was too much wind for the Britannia to show to full advantage, and just enough for the Vigilant to do so. The latter, in fact, had her day and came through it with flying colors, her first victory in British waters being gained in irreproachable style.

Twenty-Eight Persons Drowned. ST. PETERSBURG, July 18 .- In a collision between ferry boats one of them sunk and twenty-eight persons were drowned. Death of a Bourbon.

MADRID, July 18 .- Prince Henry of Bourbon, duke of Seville, is dead. SENATORS ACCUSED OF PERJURY.

Startling Story Comes from Washington

Concerning the Sugar Investigation. NEW YORK, July 18 .- The Herald's Washington correspondent says: I was told that despite the denials of speculations and the sworn statements of senators who had been called before the investigating committee, it could be proved that in three instances at least speculation had been engaged in and that the three senators referred

to had been guilty of perjury. An interesting story is going the rounds teday—a story

so startling in its details that it is almost past belief. I was told of a man here in Washington who has in his possession the original broker's centract wherein one of the senators a prominent one at that-contracted to buy sugar when it was down to 83, just before its phenomenal rise. It was said that interested persons "short" on sugar and who had been "sque zed" in the process of manipulating the market or because they have the "inside tip" had lost an immense amount of money and had determined to break the sugar hedule at all hazards, The interest part of the story is the way in which they intended to set this schedule aside, and I am told that is by no other process than the arrest of a certain senator on a charge of perjury. In a criminal case of this kind, it is said stockholders would be compelled to show their books in court and the persus back of this scheme say they can prove, not only by the evidence they now claim to have, but by what they could thus lay bare, that somebody has been doing some "tall" lying before the investigation committee. It is thought that this particular senator rather than submit to this proceedsenator, rather than submit to this proceed ing, would undo the work it is said be had assisted in doing, and through the influence he is said to wield sugar would be placed on the free list and the men "short" of the stock would recoup their capital dropped while they were on the wrong side of the

ROBBED THE EXPRESS AGENT.

Follow this Up by Stopping a Train and Going Through the Express Car. ST. LOUIS, July 18 .- G. P. Simpson, gen eral manager of the Wells-Fargo Express company in St. Louis, reports that at ' o'clock tonight a gang of seven desperadoes, headed by "Bill" Crook, overpowered the agent of the express company at Red Forks, I. T., and secured a small amount of money and a number of packages, the contents of which are not known. The gang then boarded the southbound passenger train on the Monett branch of the Frisco road, which was stopped at Red Forks. Express Messenger Chapman of the Fargo company was overpowered and his car ransacked for valuables, but as far as known they secured nothing. Messenger Chapman was knocked senseless by a blow on the head from a Winchester in the hands of one of the gang It is not thought he is seriously fore anything could be obtained by the rob-bers they were frightened away. A posse was raised by the sheriff and started in pursuit of the robbers from Claremont

LONDON ANARCHIST HERE.

Milford Mowbray in New York Preparing to Preach His Doctrines. NEW YORK, July 18 .- Charles Milford

Mowbray, who has been arrested in

London upwards of a dozen times for inciting breaches of the peace by making anarchist speeches, been here since Saturday without the knowledge of the police and the board of immigration, who were long ago warned to look out for his arrival. He arrived on the steamer Paris from Southampton, undisguised, he as-serts, and did not in any manner attempt to conceal his identity. On landing Mow bray went directly to Newark, N. J., where he has English friends. He went before the clerk of the court the next day and took out his first citizenship papers. Last Monday he rented spartments on the top floor at 131 East Eighty-sixth street, this city and there he intends, for the present, to take up his abode. Mowbray, in an interview boldly proclaimed his intention to establish an anarchistic propaganda in New York.

WHIPPED TWO FAMILIES.

Brutal Outrage by Whitecaps in Brown tounty, Wisconsin.

COLUMBUS, Wis., July 18 .- Whitecapper have invaded Brown county and have terribly beaten the entire household of Perry Bloom field, consisting of wife, children, father and three brothers by the name of Stephens and their wives. They were taken from their home and fearfully whipped. The youngest of the Stephens brothers attempted to escape, but was shot through the heel and captured and unmercifully whipped. A number of others were warned to leave the country within a certain time.

Train Derailed by Strikers. CHICAGO, July 18.-Four strikers threw switch in front of a Wisconsin Central passenger train and derailed the engine, bag-gage car and two coaches. The train was moving slowly and nobody was injured. One

AGREED TO DISAGREE

Senate and House Conferees Could Not Find Common Ground on the Tariff.

BILL REPORTED BACK TO CONGRESS

Committee Only Remained in Session a Very

Short Time.

HOUSE MEMBER OUTLINES DIFFERENCES

Most of the Points Could Easily Have Been Adjusted, However.

STUCK ON SUGAR, IRON, COAL AND COTTON

Neither Senate Nor House Members Showed the feast Disposition to Yield Anything on These Schedules and Democrats Were Divided Among Themselves.

WASHINGTON, July 18 .- The tariff conferees decided after a fifteen-minute session of the full conference this afternoon to report a disagreement and that the disagreement should be on the entire bill,

One of the house conferees has explained the plan of procedure as outlined at a mesting of the democratic conferees held early in the day as fellows:

"The report will be a disagreement in toto. It will be very brief and will not go into any details as to what questions the senate and house might have to get together on. The report is expected to be the first business taken up by the house when it assembles tomorrow at noon. This, of course, canot be made certain until the republican conferees give their assent. It is in their

power to cause delay, but such action is not Beyond the point of making the brief report of disagreement in toto the conferees profess not to know what the house or senate will do. One of the house conferees said that the three items of sugar, iron are and coal were the points that had forced the total disagreement. Woolens, cottons, lead ore and some other things had been open to difference, yet it was hoped that these could have been reconciled, said the conferees, if sugar, coal and iron had not stood in the

way, The democratic conferees held a brief conference today and adjourned before 12 o clock. They made another effort to reach an agreement, but it proved ineffectual and the meeting adjourned with the understanding that the full conference of the committee which was held at 2 o'clock, would reach

an agreement. Arrangements are being made for consideration of the report in the house tomorrow. Chairman Wilson met Speaker Crisp and members of the house committee on rules as soon as the conference adjourned. When the conference cleard Mr. Wilson said he would not report the disagreement until tomarrow at noon. As a result of the con-ference between Mr. Wilson and the speaker the committee on rules is considering the advisability of a special rule to operate tomorrow when the tariff disagreement is reported.

GORMAN'S BOLD BLUFF. Senator Gorman is quoted by a Missouri representative as saying to a group of dem-ocratic representatives, of whom the Missourian was one, "Gen'lemen, there are two tariff measures—the McKinley law and the senate bill. You can take your choice." This is believed here to be the tariff situa-

A house democratic member of the conference outlined to the Associated press the following lines of agreement and disagreement in the conference, summarized schedules as follows: Schedule A-Chemicals, oils and paints,

agreements on all points of dispute were obtainable, Schedule B-Earths, earthenware and glassware, agreements on main differences were made and minor differences could have been adjusted. Schedule C-Metals and manufactures of, the disagreements were wide on ores and manufactured metals, with little common

ground for agreement.
Schedule D-Wood and manufactures of, agreement could have been secured.
Schedule E-Sugar, the disagreement was positive and vital, and was the main point of difference in conference.
Schedule F-Tobacco and manufactures, no trouble was apparent in reaching an

Schedule G-Agricultural products and provisions, the differences were open to justment, but no final agreement was reached Schedule H-Spirits, wines and beverages, a basis of agreement had been

reached. Schedule I-Cotton manufactures, an agree ment could have been reached, although points of difference still existed. Schedule J-Flax, hemp and jute, some differences yet remained to be adjusted, but an agreement was not considered difficult.
Schedule K-Wool and manufactures of

while some differences existed they could have been adjusted. Schedules L. M and N-Silk, paper and sundries, occasioned little difference, and agreements were easy. The program for handling the tariff dis-agreement when it is reported to the house

agreement when it is reported to the house tomorrow was substantially agreed upon this evening. Mr. Wilson will make a brief verbal report as soon as the house convenes, Mr. Catchings, from the rules committee, thereupon will present a special rule allowing two hours for debate, at the end of which time a vote will be taken on again sending the bill to conference. It is expected that there will be objection to this Mr. Wilson and Mr. Reed will each control one hour.

BAKER WAS NOT THERE.

Questions the Correctness of the Tellers' Work in the House. WASHINGTON, July 18.-The statement

by Representative Baker of New Hampshire that he had been recorded by the tellers as pre ent and not voting, the truth being that he was not present, moved Mr. Reed to say a word for the system of "quorum counting" in the Fifty-first cou-gress, wherein he said out of hundreds of opportunities but two mistakes had occurred, while cut of two opportunities under the existing system one error had occurred. Speaker Crisp admitted the possibility of errors under any system, but pointed out that the superiority chained for the present rule was that it removed any suspicion of

intention at unfairness.

Under the special order adopted on Monday the remainder of the day was devoted to bu iness reported from the committee on military affairs. Bills were passed to regulate entistments in the army; to authorize e board of managers of the soldiers home transfer and maintain the inmates of any branch in case of emergency; to place Major General John L. Green on the retired list as a first fleutenant. Eugene Wells as a second licutement, Napoleon J. Dana as assistant quartermaster, Dunbar K. Ran-som as captain, Charles B. Stivers as cap-tain and James William Albert as major. At 5:15 the house adjourned.

Mixed Up in Wyoming Politics.

CHEYENNE, July 18.—(Special Telegram to The See) Adjutant Leopold Kahis, of the Wyoming National guards tendered his resignation to Governor Osborne this afternoon and it was immediately accepted. It is currently reported that Mr. Kabis is stated for the democratic nomination for secretary of state.